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- (72) Inventor: Hisashi Shindo

30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo

c/o Canon Inc.

(72) Inventor: Hidemasa Mizutani

30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo

c/o Canon Inc

(72) Inventor: Jun Nakayama

30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo

c/o Canon Inc

(72) Inventor: Nobumasa Suzuki

30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo

c/o Canon Inc

(71) Applicant: Canon Inc.

30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo

(74) Agent: Patent Attorney Giichi MARUSHIMA (and another one)

## Specification

## 1. Title of the Invention Forming method of thin film

#### 2. Scope of Claim

1. A method of forming a thin film by using plasma and light, comprising the steps of:

introducing halogen gas into a deposition chamber where a base body is set, exciting the halogen gas and treating the base body, as a halogen treatment, introducing a first gas that is not deposited by itself even when excited, into a reaction vessel where the base body is set, after the halogen treatment,

plasma-exciting the first gas that is introduced into the reaction vessel, and introducing a second gas into the reaction vessel so that it reacts with the first gas that is excited, attaching a reaction product to the base body, and irradiating the base body with the reaction product attached with light.

2. A method of forming a thin film by using plasma and light, comprising the steps of:

introducing halogen gas into a deposition chamber where a base body is set, exciting the halogen gas and treating the base body, as a halogen treatment, introducing a first gas that is not deposited by itself even when excited, into a reaction vessel where the base body is set, after the halogen treatment,

plasma-exciting the first gas that is introduced into the reaction vessel, exposing the base body after the halogen treatment to the first gas that is excited, and

introducing a second gas into the reaction vessel so that it reacts with the first gas that is excited, attaching a reaction product produced to the base body, and irradiating the base body with the reaction product attached with light.

## 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

### [Field of the Industrial Application]

The present invention relates to a method of forming a thin film, more specifically, to a method of forming an insulating film of a semiconductor device, and especially to a method of forming an insulating film that can be used suitably for a field-effect transistor.

### [Conventional Technology]

Conventionally, a gate insulating film of a MOSFET using single crystal silicon is formed generally by heating single crystal silicon to 900 to 1100 °C in oxygen

atmosphere. Further, a gate insulating film of a MISFET such as InP, GaAs and the like or of a TFT whose semiconductor layer comprises amorphous silicon (hereinafter referred to as a-Si) or polycrystalline silicon is generally formed by sputtering, thermal CVD, plasma CVD or the like.

#### [Problem to be solved by the Invention]

In the case where a semiconductor device is manufactured three-dimensionally, like the case where a MOSFET of SOI structure is applied to a semiconductor device of three-dimensional structure, however, a plurality of semiconductor layers are formed. Therefore, when a device in upper layer is formed by using heat energy, underlying semiconductor layers may be damaged by the heat.

Further, also in the case of a device using polycrystalline Si or single crystal Si on a glass, the glass substrate suffers damage by heat, so that it is difficult to use thermal oxidation method for forming a gate insulating film.

In addition, in the case where sputtering or plasma CVD is used as a gate insulating film, damage is caused on a semiconductor layer by accelerated ions, and interface state between the semiconductor layer and an insulating film increases, which sometimes causes deterioration in mobility of carriers that leads to deterioration in device performance.

#### [Object]

It is an object of the present invention to propose a method of forming a thin film that can drastically improve device performance compared to the conventional one.

Further, it is an object of the present invention to propose a method of forming a thin film that can reduce interface state between a semiconductor layer and an insulating film.

In addition, it is an object of the present invention to propose a method of forming a thin film that can reduce interface state between a semiconductor layer and an insulating film by performing a pretreatment on a base body.

#### [Means for Solving the Problem]

The present invention was accomplished by concentrated and repeated research work for solving the problem of the conventional technology. A method of forming a thin film of the present invention is a method of forming a film by using plasma and light, and comprises the steps of: introducing halogen gas into a deposition chamber where a base body is set; exciting the halogen gas and treating the base body, as a halogen treatment; introducing a first gas that is not deposited by itself even when excited, into a reaction vessel where the base body is set, after the halogen treatment; plasma-exciting the first gas that is introduced into the reaction vessel; and introducing

a second gas into the reaction vessel so that it reacts with the first gas that is excited, attaching a reaction product produced to the base body, and irradiating the base body with the reaction product attached with light. Or, the present invention is a method of forming a film by using plasma and light, and comprises the steps of: introducing halogen gas into a deposition chamber where a base body is set; exciting the halogen gas and treating the base body, as a halogen treatment; introducing a first gas that is not deposited by itself even when excited, into a reaction vessel where the base body is set. after the halogen treatment; plasma-exciting the first gas that is introduced into the reaction vessel; exposing the base body after the halogen treatment to the first gas that is excited; and introducing a second gas into the reaction vessel so that it reacts with the first gas that is excited, attaching a reaction product produced to the base body, and irradiating the base body with the reaction product attached with light. [Function]

According to the present invention, interface state density between a base body surface and a semiconductor can be drastically reduced by performing a halogen treatment as a pretreatment on a base body surface where a film is deposited, or by performing a treatment by a first gas following the halogen treatment. Further, the treatment can be performed under low temperature by employing a method of forming a film using plasma and light. By using the same light source and plasma source as the ones used for film formation, the pretreatment can be performed more effectively. It is preferable especially for the halogen treatment that the treatment can be performed under low temperature.

In the present invention, the reason why interface state density is reduced by the pretreatment using halogen gas or by a pretreatment using the first gas performed following the halogen gas is considered to be due to the mechanism described hereinafter.

Generally, Si base body to be used when manufacturing a semiconductor device is etched using hydrofluoric acid (HF) solution as etching solution and then cleaned by ultrapure water, in terms of impurity removal. It is known that a dangling bond of Si on the base body surface is terminated by hydrogen atoms and not easily oxidized. Therefore, in the case where a SiO<sub>2</sub> film is formed by CVD on this surface, for example, it is difficult for Si and oxygen to be bonded directly because Si-H bonds exist on the base body surface. Accordingly, it is thought that defective reaction arises on the base body surface, many Si-H bonds remain in the interface, and a Si-OH bond and the like is formed and the interface state density becomes high. In response to these, by treating a Si wafer by excitation species of halogen atoms such as F for

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example, H of Si-H bond in the interface can be effectively substituted with F, and hydrogen can be removed. The substitution between O and F of Si-F bond occurs more easily than substitution between H and O. Therefore, the substitution between F and O is conducted by performing a treatment of exposing the base body to excitation species of oxygen as a first gas used when a SiO<sub>2</sub> film is formed (which excitation species of oxygen are obtained by plasma excitation and/or light excitation), so that Si-O bonds that are more favorable and stable can be obtained. As above, interface state density between Si and a SiO<sub>2</sub> film can be reduced by effectively making the bonds between Si and O on the base body surface.

#### [Embodiment]

According to the present invention, when an insulating film is formed on a base body of semiconductor, a treatment using halogen gas excited by light or plasma is performed as a pretreatment before the film formation. And/or, following this gas treatment, by performing a treatment using a first gas that is excited, interface state density at the base body interface is reduced.

Further, by employing a method of forming a film by light and plasma, a base body is treated under low temperature that is suitable for performing a halogen gas treatment. In addition, by using either of plasma source that excites the first gas when forming a film or light with which the base body is irradiated, an apparatus for film formation can be simplified.

Further, when a treatment by halogen gas is performed, desorption of hydrogen is accelerated and interfusion of hydrogen that causes fluctuation of threshold electrode (sic) is prevented by light irradiation, and a dense film can be formed. As for the gas treatment by the first gas, in addition, the substitution between the first gas species and halogen can be conducted effectively by plasma-exciting the gas or light irradiation.

An example of an apparatus for film formation that can be used suitably to perform a method of forming a thin film of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, reference number 1 is an electrode, and 2 is a reaction vessel functioning as another electrode also. As shown in Fig. 1, the reaction vessel 2 is grounded. Reference number 3 is a base body, and the examples of it include a semiconductor such as silicon, a compound semiconductor such as GaAs, or a base body wherein a semiconductor layer such as single crystal Si, polycrystalline Si and amorphous silicon is deposited on an insulating substrate (a substrate comprising insulating material, or a substrate whose surface is insulated).

Each of 4a, 4b and 4c is a gas-feed port. The gas-feed ports 4a and 4b are

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located in the upper part of the reaction vessel 2 and set close to the electrode 1. A gas 10a that includes halogen is introduced through the gas-feed port 4a into a deposition chamber, and a first gas 10b is introduced through the gas-feed port 4b. Diluted gas of halogen such as F2, Cl2, Br2 diluted by inert gas such as He and Ar, or the gas that includes halogenated compound such as HF, HCl, HBr, NF3 and SF6 can be cited as the gas 10a that includes halogen.

The gas that includes nitrogen atoms, and the gas that includes oxygen atoms can be cited as the first gas. In the present invention, in the case where a pretreatment using the first gas is performed, hydrogen content in a film to be formed can be drastically reduced, compared to the case where a film is formed using diode parallel plate plasma enhanced CVD.

The gas-feed port 4c is placed in the under side opposite to the electrode 1, and a second gas 10c is introduced through this gas-feed port 4c. The gas such as SiH<sub>4</sub> and Si<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> that include Si, or organic oxysilane material such as TEOS ((C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>4</sub>Si) can be cited as the second gas.

Reference number 5 is a power supply that applies a voltage between the reaction vessel 2 and the electrode 1 to generate plasma. Plasma can be generated by means of high frequency wave, microwave or magnet, or combinations of these.

The pressure (operation pressure) of the inside of the reaction vessel during film formation is preferably 10 to 500 mTorr.

As for the foregoing method of forming a thin film, in order to prevent plasma damage further and enlarge a base body area, it is preferable to set the electrode area of a plasma source not more than 1/10 of the area of the inner wall of the reaction vessel. It is preferably 0.02 to 0.06, and more preferably, 0.04 to 0.05. In this way, if the electrode area is smaller than the inner wall area of the reaction vessel and a voltage is applied between the electrode and the reaction vessel, plasma intensity is large near the electrode, and smaller near the base body. As a result, damage to the base body or film can be reduced.

Reference number 6 is a light source, and the examples of it include lamps such as a Hg lamp, a Xe lamp, a Xe-Hg lamp, a W lamp and a halogen lamp, or lasers such as a N<sub>2</sub> laser, an Ar laser, a YAG laser and an exima laser of a CO<sub>2</sub> laser. Of course other light than the above may be used, and especially one that is not easily absorbed by introduced gas but absorbed by reaction intermediate during film formation and by halogen gas may be used. By using at least either of the plasma source for exciting the first gas when forming a film and the light with which a base body is irradiated, as the light source or plasma source to be used when exciting halogen gas, the apparatus is

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simplified and a pretreatment on a base body and film formation process can be performed in succession. The procedures for forming a thin film by using this apparatus will be described hereinafter.

A base body is set in a vacuum vessel 2 and the inside of the reaction vessel 2 is depressurized to the intended pressure, then the halogen gas 10a for a pretreatment is introduced and the operation pressure is kept to the intended value. At that time, the base body 1 is irradiated with light from the light source 6, or a voltage is applied between the electrode 1 and the reaction vessel 2 for plasma-excitation, or both of the two are performed. In the case where infrared light or light containing infrared light is used as light for irradiation, the temperature of the base body can be set to be the intended value by the light irradiation. In the case where light that cannot raise the temperature of the base body is used, a heater may be placed on a base body holder to set the temperature to be the intended value.

A halogen pretreatment is performed under the above-mentioned condition. After that, halogen gas is removed by evacuating the inside of the reaction vessel to high vacuum. When a treatment by a first gas is performed in succession, oxygen or nitrogen as the first gas is introduced into the reaction vessel, and the operation pressure is set to be the intended value. In this case, in the same way as the case of the halogen pretreatment, it is good to irradiate the base body 1 with light from the light source 6 or apply a voltage between the electrode 1 and the reaction vessel 2 for plasma-excitation, or perform both of the two. The pretreatment by the first gas can be performed under the above-mentioned condition.

Next, the inside of the reaction vessel 2 is vacuum-evacuated again to the intended pressure. After that, the first gas 10b is flown through the gas-feed port 4c into the reaction vessel 2, and this first gas is plasma-excited. The second gas 10c is introduced through the gas-feed port 4c into the reaction vessel 2, and reacted with the excited first gas setting the gas pressure to be the prescribed value. Plasma can be generated by applying a high-frequency voltage of 13.56 MHz, for example, between a capacity coupling type electrode 1 and the reaction vessel 2. At this time, the base body 1 is irradiated with light from the light source, and film formation is performed. Here, although a light source that is different from the one used for the pretreatment may be used as the light source to perform the light irradiation, the apparatus can be simplified by using the same light source.

#### **Embodiment 1**

The preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described more

specifically hereinafter.

A Si single crystal wafer as a base body is placed in the inside of the reaction vessel 2, and the inside of the reaction vessel 2 is vacuum-evacuated to  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  Torr by a vacuum evacuation apparatus. After that, 5 sccm of F<sub>2</sub> diluted to 5 % by He is introduced as a halogen gas 10a for a pretreatment, and the operation pressure is kept to 100 mTorr. On the other hand, the base body 1 is irradiated with Xe lamp light of 0.6 W/cm<sup>2</sup> from the light source 6. By this irradiation, the substrate temperature is kept to 300 °C, and the pretreatment is performed for 5 minutes under the above-mentioned condition.

Next, the inside of the reaction vessel 2 is vacuum-evacuated again to  $1\times10^{-7}$ Torr. Oxygen gas is used as a first gas 10b, and monosilane gas is used as a second gas 10c. First, the first gas 10b is flown through the gas-feed port 4b into the reaction vessel 2 at the rate of 100 sccm, and this first gas is plasma-excited. The second gas 10c is introduced through the gas-feed port 4c into the reaction vessel 2 at the rate of 5 sccm, and the operation pressure of this time is set to be 100 mTorr. Plasma is generated by applying 100 W of high-frequency voltage of 13.56 MHz between the capacity coupling type electrode 1 and the reaction vessel 2. Electron density of this time is  $8 \times 10^7$ /cm<sup>3</sup>. In the same way as the case of the pretreatment, the base body 1 is irradiated with light of 0.6 W/cm<sup>2</sup> from the light source 6.

When deposition is performed under the above-mentioned condition for 3 minutes, 1000 ± 25 Å (angstrom) of SiO<sub>2</sub> film is formed. That is to say, variation in the film thickness is about  $\pm 2.5$  %, which is small.

The silicon dioxide film formed in the above-mentioned way is evaluated as below.

- [1] Refractive index: 1.44 to 1.46, which is about the same as that of a thermally-oxidized film.
- [2] Infrared spectroscopic characteristic: Absorption by the bond of Si-H and S-OH is not found but only absorption by Si-O bond is found.
- [3] Electrical characteristic: Dielectric constant is 4.1, withstand voltage is 10 MV/cm, and interface state density between the semiconductor and the insulating film (hereinafter referred to as interface state density) is  $5 \times 10^{10} \text{ eV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ .

As the above, a film with good characteristics can be formed.

#### **Embodiment 2**

After the inside of the reaction vessel 2 is vacuum-evacuated in the same way as the embodiment 1, 5 sccm of He-F<sub>2</sub> 5 % gas 10a is introduced through the feed port 4a into the vacuum reaction vessel. Then the Xe lamp irradiation is performed, keeping the operation pressure at 100 mTorr, and the pretreatment is performed for 5 minutes.

Next, F<sub>2</sub> in the reaction vessel is removed by evacuating the inside of the vessel 2 to high vacuum, and 100 sccm of oxygen that is the first gas is introduced, and the operation pressure is set to be 100 mTorr. Also at this time, irradiation of light of 0.6 W/cm<sup>2</sup> from the light source 6 is performed, and oxygen treatment is performed for 5 minutes.

Next, 5 sccm of SiH<sub>4</sub> as the second gas is introduced through the gas-feed port 4c into the reaction vessel, the operation pressure is set to be 100 mTorr, and oxygen that is the first gas is excited by plasma. The deposition rate film thickness distribution, refractive index, infrared spectroscopic characteristic, dielectric constant and withstand voltage of SiO<sub>2</sub> film that is formed under the above-mentioned condition are favorable, as is the case with the embodiment 1. In addition, the interface state density is  $2\times10^{10}$  eV<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>, which is even smaller, and the advantageous effect of the oxygen treatment can be seen.

#### **Embodiment 3**

After the inside of the reaction vessel is vacuum-evacuated in the same way as the embodiment 1, He-NF<sub>3</sub> 5 % gas is introduced through the feed port 4a into the reaction vessel at the rate of 5 sccm. Then, the operation pressure is set to be 100 mTorr, and the gas is plasma-excited. The pretreatment is performed under the above-mentioned condition for 5 minutes.

After that, NF<sub>3</sub> in the reaction vessel is removed by evacuating the inside of the reaction vessel to high vacuum again, and the first gas (O2) is introduced through the feed port 4b. Then the operation pressure is set to be 100 mTorr, and the oxygen treatment is performed for 5 minutes by plasma-exciting the oxygen. Next, SiH4 as the second gas is introduced through the gas-feed port 4c into the reaction vessel at the rate of 5 sccm. The operation pressure is set to be 100 mTorr. And a film is formed by irradiating the base body with light from the light source 6 at the same time as exciting oxygen that is the first gas by plasma.

The deposition rate film thickness distribution, refractive index, infrared spectroscopic characteristic, dielectric constant and withstand voltage of SiO<sub>2</sub> film that is formed under the above-mentioned condition are favorable, as is the case with the embodiment 1. In addition, the interface state density is 1×10<sup>10</sup> eV<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>.

#### Embodiment 4

After the inside of the reaction vessel 2 is vacuum-evacuated in the same way as the embodiment 1, He-NF<sub>3</sub> 5 % gas is introduced through the feed port 4a into the reaction vessel at the rate of 5 sccm. Then, setting the operation pressure to be 100 mTorr, the gas is plasma-excited, and at the same time, irradiation of light of 0.6 W/cm<sup>2</sup> from the light source 6 is performed. After that, NF<sub>3</sub> in the reaction vessel is removed by evacuating the inside of the reaction vessel to high vacuum again, and the first gas (O<sub>2</sub>) is introduced through the feed port 4b, then the operation pressure is set to be 100 mTorr. And the base body is irradiated with light from the light source 6 at the same time as exciting the oxygen by plasma, and the oxygen treatment is performed.

Next, SiH4 as the second gas is introduced through the gas-feed port 4c into the reaction vessel at the rate of 5 sccm, and the operation pressure is set to be 100 mTorr. And a film is formed by irradiating the base body with light from the light source 6 at the same time as exciting oxygen that is the first gas by plasma.

The deposition rate, refractive index, infrared spectroscopic characteristic, dielectric constant and withstand voltage of SiO<sub>2</sub> that is formed under the above-mentioned condition are favorable, as is the case with the embodiment 1. In addition, the interface state density can be decreased to 5×10<sup>9</sup> eV<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>.

#### [Effect of the Invention]

According to the present invention, [1] plasma damage to a base body can be reduced, because the base body can be placed away from the part with greatest intensity of plasma. In addition, by performing a pretreatment using excited halogen gas or/and a treatment using excited first gas (oxygen treatment and nitrogen treatment), the interface state density can be drastically reduced, and a film with favorable electrical characteristic can be formed.

- [2] By using at least either one of the plasma source that is used for exciting the first reactive gas when a film is formed, and the light source for irradiating a base body, to excite the aforesaid halogen gas, the apparatus is simplified, and a film formation process can be performed in succession.
  - [3] A film that is close to stoichiometric composition can be formed.
- [4] A film with small hydrogen content can be formed, and the fluctuation of threshold voltage can be prevented.

## 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a conceptual diagram showing an apparatus related to the

embodiments of the present invention.

1: electrode

2: reaction vessel

3: base body

4a, 4b and 4c: gas-feed port

5: plasma generating means

6: light source

10a, 10b and 10c: material gas

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FORMATION OF THIN FILM (English)

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Author (Inventor): SHINDO HISASHI; MIZUTANI HIDEMASA; NAKAYAMA JUN;

SUZUKI NOBUMASA

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\*\*Image available\*\* 03745371 FORMATION OF THIN FILM

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INVENTOR(s): SHINDO HISASHI

**MIZUTANI HIDEMASA** 

NAKAYAMA JUN SUZUKI NOBUMASA

APPLICANT(s): CANON INC [000100] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP

(Japan)

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#### **ABSTRACT**

PURPOSE: To obtain a thin film which is low in interfacial level density and excellent in the electric characteristics by exciting gaseous halogen introduced into a reaction vessel and treating a base body and thereafter introducing a first prescribed gas and exciting it by plasma and then introducing a second gas and sticking a reaction product on the base body and irradiating this base body with light.

CONSTITUTION: Base bodies 3 are provided in a reaction chamber 2 and the inside thereof is exhausted at high vacuum. Thereafter gaseous halogen 10a such as F(sub 2), diluted by He is introduced and regulated to the prescribed operation pressure. The base bodies 3 are irradiated with light emitted from light sources 6 such as an Xe lamp. The gaseous F(sub 2) is excited and pretreatment is performed. The inside of the vessel is reexhausted at high vacuum to remove gaseous F(sub 2). Thereafter a first gas 10b such as O(sub 2) is not independently deposited even when it is excited. The first gas 10b is introduced into the vessel 2 and regulated to the prescribed operation pressure. Thereafter high-frequency voltage is impressed between the electrode 1 and the vessel 2 to plasmaize and excite oxygen. Then a second gas 10c such as SiH(sub 4) is introduced into the vessel 2 and regulated to the prescribed operation pressure. The second gas 10c is allowed to react with the excited oxygen and a produced reaction product is stuck on the base bodies 3. A thin film is formed by irradiating the base bodies 3 stuck with this reaction product with light emitted from the light source 6.

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① 特許出願公開

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東京都大田区下丸子3丁目30番2号 キャノン株式会社内 坐 赛 伊発 者 進 明 東京都大田区下丸子3丁目30番2号 キヤノン株式会社内 正 谷 莬 個発 明 者 水 東京都大田区下丸子3丁目30番2号 キヤノン株式会社内 ฮ 中 個発 明 者 山 東京都大田区下丸子3丁目30番2号 キャノン株式会社内 昌 木 個発 明 者 鈴 東京都大田区下丸子3丁目30番2号 キャノン株式会社 仍出 顋 人

四代 理 人 弁理士 丸島 微一 外1名

明細

」. 発明の名称

薄膜形成方法

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
  - 1. プラズマと光を用いて成膜を行う成膜方法 において、

基体の配された成膜室内にハロゲンガスを導 入する工程と、

前記ハロゲンガスを励起し前記基体を処理するハロゲン処理工程と、

前記ハロゲン処理後、励起しても単独では堆積しない第1のガスを基体の配された反応容器内に導入する工程と、

前記反応容器内に導入された前記第1のガス をプラズマ励起する工程と、

第2のガスを前記反応容器内に導入し、前記励記された第1のガスと反応させ、生成した反応生成物を基体上に付着せしめ、前記反応生成物が付着する基体に光を照射する工程とを有することを钥訟とする薄膜形成方法。

2. プラズマと光を用いて成膜を行う成膜方法において、

基体の配された成膜室内にハロゲンガスを導 入する工程と、

前記ハロゲンガスを励起し前記基体を処理するハロゲン処理工程と、

前記ハロゲン処項後、励起しても単独では堆 積しない第1のガスを番体の配された反応容器 内に導入する工程と、

前記反応容器内に導入された前記第1のガス をプラズマ励起する工程と、

前記ハロゲン処理後の基体を勁起された前記 第1のガスにさらす工程と、

第2のガスを前記反応容器内に導入し、前記 動起された第1のガスと反応させ、生成した反 応生成物を基体上に付着せしめ、前記反応生成 物が付着する基体に光を照射する工程とを有す ることを特徴とする薄膜形成方法。

3 . 発明の詳細な説明

[ 遊業上の利用分野]

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本発明は篠麒形成方法に関し、更に詳しくは半 導体素子の絶縁膜形成方法に関するものであり、 特に電界効果型トランジスタに好適に用いること のできる絶棒腹形成方法に関する。

#### [従来技術の説明)

従来、単結晶シリコンを用いたMOS型FET のゲート絶縁膜は一般に単結晶シリコンを酸化薬 囲気中で900~1100℃に加熱処理する事で 形成されている。又、アモルファスシリコン(以 下、 a - Siと称する)、多緒晶シリコンを半導 体層とするTFTあるいはIn P 、 G a A s など のMIS型PETのゲート絶縁膜は一般にスパッ 夕法、點CVD法、ブラズマCVD法等により形 成されている。

#### (発明が解決しようとしている観器)

しかし、SOI構造のMOSPETを三次元機 造の半導体装置に応用する場合のように、半導体 装置を三次元的に形成する場合には、半導体層が 多層形成される。このために熱エネルギーを用い て上層のデバイスを形成すると、下層のデバイス

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絶禄膜の界面単位を減少させることのできる輝度 形成方法を提案することを目的としている。

#### 【課題を解決するための手段】

水発明は、従来技術の持つ課題を解決すべく殺 懲研究を重ねた結果完成に至ったものであり、本 発明の存膜形成方法は、ブラズマと光を用いて成 膜を行う成膜方法成において、基体の配された成 膜室内にハロゲンガスを導入する工程と、前記ハ ロゲンガスを励起し前記甚体を処理するハロゲン 処理工程と、前記ハロゲン処理後、励起しても単 独では堆積しない第1のガスを蓄体の配された反 応容器、内に導入する工程と、前記反応容器内に 導入された前記第1のガスをプラズマ勧起する工 程と、第2のガスを前記反応容器内に導入し、前 記励起された第1のガスと反応させ、生成した反 応生成物を基体上に付着せしめ、前記反応生成物 が付着する基体に光を照射する工程とを有するこ とを特徴とするものである。または、プラスマと 光を用いて成膜を行う成膜方法において、基体の 配された成膜室内にハロゲンガスを導入する工程 かも成膜時と同じ光源およびプラズマ源

の半導体層が熱によるダメージを受ける心配があ

又、ガラス上の多結晶Siあるいは単結晶SI を用いるデバイスにおいても、ガラス甚板が熟的 ダメージを受けるため、ゲート絶線膜の作製法と して熱酸化法を用いる事が難しい。

更に、ゲート絶縁膜としてスパッタ法あるいは プラズマCVD法を用いた場合には、加速された イオンによって半導体層にダメージが生じるた め、半導体層と絶縁膜の界面準位が多くなり、キ ャリアの移動度の低下等を招き素子性能の劣化を 生ずる場合があった。

#### [本発明の目的]

本発明の目的は、従来に比べて格段に素子性能 を向上させることができる薄膜形成方法を提案す **ろことである。** 

また、本発明の目的は、半導体層と絶縁膜の界 面単位を減少させることができる薄膜形成法を提 奔することにある。

更に本発明は基体へ前処理を行い、半導体層と

と、前にハロゲンガスを励起し前記基体を処理す るハログン処理工程と、前記ハロゲン処理後、勘 起しても単独では堆積しない第1のガスを蓄体の 配された反応容器内に導入する工程と、前記反応 容器内に導入された前記第1のガスをプラズマ励 起する工程と、前記ハロゲン処理後の基体を励起 された前記第1のガスにさらす工程と、第2のガ スを前記反応容器内に導入し、前記励起された第 1のガスと反応させ、生成した反応生成物を基体 上に付着せしめ、前記反応生成物が付着する甚体 に光を照射する工程とを有することを特徴とする ものである。

#### 〔作用〕

本発明によれば成膜を行う基体表面に前処理と してハロゲン処理、もしくはハロゲン処理に続け て第1のガスによる処理を行うことによって基体 表面と半導体との界面単位密度を大幅に減少する ことができる。また光とプラズマを用いる皮膜方 法を用いることによって低温下で処理が行え、し

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ことによってより効果的に前処理を行うことがで **きる。特に低温で処理を行いえることは、ハロゲ** ン処理を行う場合、特に好ましいものである。

本発明において、界面準位密度がハロゲンガス あるいはハログンガスに続いて行われる第1のガ スによる前処理で低波する理由は以下に示される 機構によるものと考えられる。

一般に半導体素子の製造を行う際に使用される S1番体は、不純物除去の点からエッチング液と してフッ酸 (HF) 浴 被を用いたエッチングを行 った後、超純水での洗浄が行われている。そして これらの基体表面のSiのダングリングポンドは 水素原子によりターミネートされており、酸化さ れにくいことが知られている。よって例えばこの 表面にSi0。隙をCVD法により形成する場合 には、基体表面にSI-H結合が存在するため、 S1と敬素とが直接結合しにくい。このため茲体 表面において不完全な反応が生じ、界面に多くの Si-H結合が残存したり、またSi-OH結合 **等が形成されてい界産準位密度が高くなってしま** 

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の界面単位密度を低減させるものである。

また、光とプラズマに依る成膜方法を用いるこ とによってハロゲンガス処理を行うに適した低い 稳度で基体の処用ができる。加えて前記ハロゲン ガスの動配手段として成膜時に第1のガスを励起 するプラズマ波あるいは基体に照射する光のどち らか 一 方を用いることによって成膜装置の簡便化 を行うことができる。

またハロゲンガスによる処理を行う際に光を服 射することによって、水素の脱離が促進され、関 値電極の変動の原因となる水素の混入を抑え、極 . 密な膜を形成することが可能となる。また、同様 に第1のガスによるガス処理においても、ガスを プラズマ助起したり、光の照射を行うことによっ て、第1ガス種とハロゲン元素との置換を効率よ く行わせることができる。

以下、本発明の薄膜形成法を行うために好適に 用いることができる成蹊装置の一例を第1図を用 いて説明する。

第1回において、1は電極であり、2はもうー 第1のガスとしては窒素原子を含むガス、酸素

うと考えられる。これに対してSiウエハを例え ばド等のハログン原子の励起種で処理する事によ って、昇面のSI-H紬合のHを効率よくFに置 換することができ、水素を取り除くことができ る。 SIII F 結合の下とO との置換はHとO との **置換に比べて起こり易いため、SiO≈腹を形成** する場合の第1のガスである酸素の励紀種(ブラ ズマ励起、及び/又は光励起によって得られる) に基体をさらす処理を行うことで、Fと0の遺換 を行い、さらに臭好で安定なSI- 〇 結合を得る ことができる。このように基体表面のSiとOと の結合を効率よく行わせることによって、Siと Si0。膜間の界面単位密度を低減することがで **きる.** 

#### 【実施例】

本発明においては、半導体の基体上に絶縁態を 形成する場合、成膜前に前処理として光やプラズ マ励起されたハロゲンガスにより処理を行う。及 び/又は、このガス処理に続けて励起された第1 のガスによって処理を行うことにより基体界面で

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方の電視を兼ねている反応容器である。第1図に 示されるように反応容器2は接地されている。 3 は基体であり、例えば、シリコンなどの半導体 や、GaAsなどの化合物半導体基体、あるいは 絶縁甚板上(絶縁性材料からなる薔板あるいは、 表面を絶縁状態に成されている茎板)に単結晶 S1、多結晶S1、非晶質シリコンなどの半導体 層を堆積した盖体等が挙げられる。

4a、4b、4cは失々ガス導入口であり、ガ スは入口4m、4bは、反応容器2の上部に位置 しており、電極1の近傍に投けてある。ガス導入 口4aからはハロゲン元素を含むガス10aを成 膜室内に導入し、ガス導入口4bからは第1のガ ス10bを導入する。ハロゲン元素を含むガス 10aとしてはHeやAァなどの不活性ガスで希 訳したF。、CE。、Bェ。などのハロゲンの希 釈ガスあるい仕HF、HC4、HBェ、NFェ、 SF。などのハロゲン化合物を含むガスが挙げら no.

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原子を含むガス等があげられる。本発明において、第1のをガスを使用し前処理を行った。合には、平行平板型プラズマCVD法を用いて成膜した場合に比べ、形成される膜中の水素含有量を格段に低減させることができる。

ガス導入口4cは電値1と対向した下部側にあり、この導入口4cから第2のガス10cが 導入される。第2のガスとしては、、Siを含むSiH。、Si H。等のガスまたはTEOS ((Ca H。O)、Si)等の有機オキシシラン 材料が挙げられる。

5は、反応容器2と電極1との間に電圧を印加し、プラズマを発生させるための電源である。なおプラズマ発生手段は、高周波、マイクロ波、マグネットあるいはこれらの併用によっても発生させることができる。

なお、成蹊中の反応容器の内部の圧力(操作 圧)は10~500mToェェとすることが好ま しい。

尚、上述した弾膜形成方法において、更にプラ

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する光の少なくとも一方を用いる事で装置が順便となり、数体への前処理と成膜プロセスが遵統して行える。以下にこの装置を用いて傳護形成を行う手順を説明する。

以上の条件下でハロゲン前処理を行った。その 後、反応容器内を布真空に俳気することによって ハロゲンガスを除去する。続いて第1ガスによる 処理を行う場合には、第1ガスとしての破衆や鍵 1 2

業を反応容器内に導入し、操作圧を所望の値とする。この時もハロゲン前処理の場合と同じように 光源 6 から光を基体 1 に照射するか、延極 1 と反 応容器 2 との間に電圧を掛けプラズマ励起するか もしくはその両方を行うと良い。以上の条件下で 第1 ガスによる前処理を行うことができる。

次に再び反応第1のがス100を第1のがある。その後まず数2のがある。のがス100がある。こののがある。こののがある。こののがある。こののがある。こののがある。こののでは、カーの

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#### (英旌例1)

以下、本処明の好迹な実施例をより異体的に貸 明する。

反応容器 2 内に落体として S I 単結晶ウエハを設置し真空排気装置に反応容器 2 内を 1 × 1 0 つで T o r r まで真空排気した。その後前処理用ハロゲンガス 1 0 a として H e で 5 % に 希釈した F r に 保 r c c m 導入し操作圧を 1 0 0 m T o r r に 保った。一方、光風 6 か らは 0 . 6 W / この X e ランプ光を基体 1 に 照 射した。 なお、 以上の条件で 5 分間前処理を行った。

次に再び反応容器 2 内を 1 × 1 0 \* 'T o r r r まで実空排気し第 1 のガス 1 0 b と して設業ガスを用い、第 2 のガス 1 0 c と してモノシランガスを用いた。まず、第 1 のガス 1 0 b をガス導入口 4 b から 1 0 0 s c c m の割合で反応容器 2 の内部に 5 s c c m の割合で導入しこのときの内部に 5 s c c m の割合で導入しこのときの

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準位密度(以下、界面準位密度と称する): 5×10'°e V - 'c m - "

このように良好な特性を持つ膜を形成すること ができた。

#### 〔灾施例2〕

要施例1と同様に反応容器2内を実空排気した後、He-F。5%ガス10aを5sccmで導入口4aより実空反応容器内に導入し、操作正100mTorrでXeランプを照耐し前処理を5分間行った。

次に、容器内2を高真空に排気する事により反応容器内の下。を除去し、第1のガスである酸素を100sccm導入して操作圧を100mTorrとした。この時も光源6から0.6W/cm光を照射し5分間酸素処理を行った。

次に第2のガスとしてSiH。5sccmをガス導入口4cから反応容器内に導入し、操作圧を100mTorrとし第1のガスである酸素をブラズマにより励起した。以上の条件で作成したSiO。膜について堆積速度膜厚分布、包折率、

操作圧を100mToェェとした。プラズマは、 13.56MHzの高周波電圧を容量結合型電極 1と反応容器2との間に100w的加することに より発生させた。このときの電子密度は基体3上 で8×10°/c㎡であった。 この時も前処理 時と同様に光源6から0.6W/c㎡の光を基体 1に照射した。

以上の条件でで3分間堆積を行ったところ1000±25人のSiO。膜が形成された。すなわち、膜率のバラッキは約±2.5%と小さかった。

以上の様にして形成されたシリコン酸化膜の評価を行った。

- ① 屈折率 1.44~1.46と熱酸化膜と同様度であった。
- ② 赤外分光特性 Si-H、S-OHの結合による吸収は見られずSi-D結合による吸収のみであった。
- ③ 電気的特性 比額電率: 4 . 1 、絶縁耐圧 10MV/cm、半導体と絶縁膜との間の昇能

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赤外分光特性、講電率、絶縁耐圧は実施例1と 四様に良好な結果を示した。又界面は位密度は 2×10<sup>10</sup>eV<sup>-1</sup>、cm<sup>-1</sup>とさらに小さくなり、 酸素処理の効果が確認できた。

#### (実施例3)

実施例 1 と同様に反応容器内を真空排気した後、He-NP。 5 % ガスを導入口 4 & より 5 socmの割合で反応容器内に導入した後、操作圧を 1 0 0 m Torrとし、プラズマにより励起した。上記の条件で前処理を 5 分間行った。

その後再び反応容器内を高真空に排気する事により反応容器内のNF。を除去し、第1のガス(Oa)を導入口4~から導入し操作圧を1つのmTorrとした後、酸素をブラズに第2のガロより酸素処理を5分間行った。次に第2のガスに第2のガスはよりで反応容器内に導入し、操作圧を100元である酸素をブラボスであるとして、第1のガスである酸素をブラズマにより励起すると同時に光源6より基体上に光を照射する事により皮膜した。

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以上の条件で作成したSiO。腹について堆積 速度腹厚分布、屈折率、赤外分光特性、調電率、 絶縁耐圧は実施例1と関様に良好な結果を示し た。また界面準位密度は1×10°° e V - 'c m - ''

【突施例4】

次に第2のガスとしてSili、をガス導入口4cより反応容器内に5sccmの割合で導入し、操作圧を100mTorrとして、第1のガ

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を用いる事で装置が簡便となり、成膜プロセスが 連続して行える。

② 化学量論組成から近い膜を形成することができる。

②水素含有量の少ない腹を形成でき、醋値電圧 の変動を抑えることができる。

4.図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の実施例に係る装置を示す概念 図である。

- 1・・・電極、2・・・反応容器、
- 3 · · · 基体、
- 4 a , 4 b , 4 c · · · ガス導入口、
- 5・・・ブラズマ発生手段、
- 6・・・光源、
- 10a, 10b、10c···原料ガス

スである酸素をプラズマにより励起すると同時に 光源 6 より基体上に光を照射する事により成膜を 行った。

以上の条件で作成したSiO。について堆積速度、屈折率、赤外分光特性、誘電率、絶縁耐圧は実施例1と同様度好な結果を示した。また界面体位密度は5×10° e V 'o m 'b 伝滅することができた。

#### (発明の効果)

本発明によれば、①基体をプラズマの最後部から難して配置することができるので、基体へのプラズマダメージを少なくできる。また助起されたカロゲンガスによる前処理、且つ/または一助起された第1のガスによる処理(酸素処理や整素処理)を行うことによって、界面単位密度を大幅に減少する事が可能となり、電気的特性に優れた膜を形成することができる。

②上記ハロゲンガスの助起を、成膜時の第 1 の 反応ガスの励起のためのに使用するプラズマ源、 あるいは芸体に照射を行う光源の少なくとも一方

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